Epicrisis Systematis Mycologici seu Synopsis Hymenomycetum. Elias Fries. Upsaliæ, 1836—1838. Vol. I. 8vo.

Twenty years have elapsed since the preparation of the first volume of the 'Systema Mycologicum,' which appeared in 1821. Numerous species have since been published by the learned author himself in his 'Elenchus,' and in the 'Linnæa,' and various new labourers have arisen in the mycological field. The author's intention in the present work, of which we have here only the commencement, is to give short characters of all the fungi hitherto published or known in Herbaria under manuscript names. At the same time he takes the opportunity of completely revising the species, correcting errors, improving the synonyms where needful, and making such alterations in the arrangements and such new genera as the very enlarged number of species may demand. The difficulty and labour of the task can scarcely be fully estimated, except by persons versed in the intricacies of the subjects, though some notion perhaps may be formed from the fact that the volume, which comprises only the Hymenomycetes, contains specific characters of nearly 2560 species. The number of genera amounts to 65; of these about 28 are either new or sectional divisions of different value raised to the rank of genera. As it is, the genus *Agaricus*, after nine dismemberments, some of which are very extensive, still comprises 980 species. Of the value of the new genera it would be very rash to speak without careful investigation. The whole group is so natural that it is exceedingly difficult to define genera very nicely, though the species associated are evidently allied in a more peculiar degree amongst each other; and the characters assigned will be judged sufficient or insufficient according to the notions which individuals attach to the term genera, which are confessedly artificial assemblages; for genera do not exist in nature. It is at present uncertain whether the other orders of Fungi will be reviewed, as the encouragement to mycological works is so small, that even in the case of an author of such superior qualifications no publisher could be found to undertake the risk. The work is therefore published "sumtibus auctoris,"—a circumstance which we hope will be an inducement, not only to mycologists, to whom it is indispensable, but to botanists not so immediately interested in the subject, to become purchasers. As it was imperative upon the author to bring the book out at as little cost as possible, he has been obliged to curtail the descriptions as far as is consistent with clearness, to give only the most important synonyms, and to forgo a general index. It is painful to find the author after so

Epicrisis Systematis Mycologici seu Synopsis Hymenomycetum. Elias Fries. Upsaliæ, 1836—1838. Vol. I. 8vo.

Twenty years have elapsed since the preparation of the first volume of the 'Systema Mycologicum,' which appeared in 1821. Numerous species have since been published by the learned author himself in his 'Elenchus,' and in the 'Linnæa,' and various new labourers have arisen in the mycological field. The author's intention in the present work, of which we have here only the commencement, is to give short characters of all the fungi hitherto published or known in Herbaria under manuscript names. At the same time he takes the opportunity of completely revising the species, correcting errors, improving the synonyms where needful, and making such alterations in the arrangements and such new genera as the very enlarged number of species may demand. The difficulty and labour of the task can scarcely be fully estimated, except by persons versed in the intricacies of the subjects, though some notion perhaps may be formed from the fact that the volume, which comprises only the Hymenomycetes, contains specific characters of nearly 2560 species. The number of genera amounts to 65; of these about 28 are either new or sectional divisions of different value raised to the rank of genera. As it is, the genus *Agaricus*, after nine dismemberments, some of which are very extensive, still comprises 980 species. Of the value of the new genera it would be very rash to speak without careful investigation. The whole group is so natural that it is exceedingly difficult to define genera very nicely, though the species associated are evidently allied in a more peculiar degree amongst each other; and the characters assigned will be judged sufficient or insufficient according to the notions which individuals attach to the term genera, which are confessedly artificial assemblages; for genera do not exist in nature. It is at present uncertain whether the other orders of Fungi will be reviewed, as the encouragement to mycological works is so small, that even in the case of an author of such superior qualifications no publisher could be found to undertake the risk. The work is therefore published "sumtibus auctoris,"—a circumstance which we hope will be an inducement, not only to mycologists, to whom it is indispensable, but to botanists not so immediately interested in the subject, to become purchasers. As it was imperative upon the author to bring the book out at as little cost as possible, he has been obliged to curtail the descriptions as far as is consistent with clearness, to give only the most important synonyms, and to forgo a general index. It is painful to find the author after so

Epicrisis Systematis Mycologici seu Synopsis Hymenomycetum. Elias Fries. Upsaliæ, 1836—1838. Vol. I. 8vo.

Twenty years have elapsed since the preparation of the first volume of the 'Systema Mycologicum,' which appeared in 1821. Numerous species have since been published by the learned author himself in his 'Elenchus,' and in the 'Linnæa,' and various new labourers have arisen in the mycological field. The author's intention in the present work, of which we have here only the commencement, is to give short characters of all the fungi hitherto published or known in Herbaria under manuscript names. At the same time he takes the opportunity of completely revising the species, correcting errors, improving the synonyms where needful, and making such alterations in the arrangements and such new genera as the very enlarged number of species may demand. The difficulty and labour of the task can scarcely be fully estimated, except by persons versed in the intricacies of the subjects, though some notion perhaps may be formed from the fact that the volume, which comprises only the Hymenomycetes, contains specific characters of nearly 2560 species. The number of genera amounts to 65; of these about 28 are either new or sectional divisions of different value raised to the rank of genera. As it is, the genus *Agaricus*, after nine dismemberments, some of which are very extensive, still comprises 980 species. Of the value of the new genera it would be very rash to speak without careful investigation. The whole group is so natural that it is exceedingly difficult to define genera very nicely, though the species associated are evidently allied in a more peculiar degree amongst each other; and the characters assigned will be judged sufficient or insufficient according to the notions which individuals attach to the term genera, which are confessedly artificial assemblages; for genera do not exist in nature. It is at present uncertain whether the other orders of Fungi will be reviewed, as the encouragement to mycological works is so small, that even in the case of an author of such superior qualifications no publisher could be found to undertake the risk. The work is therefore published "sumtibus auctoris,"—a circumstance which we hope will be an inducement, not only to mycologists, to whom it is indispensable, but to botanists not so immediately interested in the subject, to become purchasers. As it was imperative upon the author to bring the book out at as little cost as possible, he has been obliged to curtail the descriptions as far as is consistent with clearness, to give only the most important synonyms, and to forgo a general index. It is painful to find the author after so

Epicrisis Systematis Mycologici seu Synopsis Hymenomycetum. Elias Fries. Upsaliæ, 1836—1838. Vol. I. 8vo.

Twenty years have elapsed since the preparation of the first volume of the 'Systema Mycologicum,' which appeared in 1821. Numerous species have since been published by the learned author himself in his 'Elenchus,' and in the 'Linnæa,' and various new labourers have arisen in the mycological field. The author's intention in the present work, of which we have here only the commencement, is to give short characters of all the fungi hitherto published or known in Herbaria under manuscript names. At the same time he takes the opportunity of completely revising the species, correcting errors, improving the synonyms where needful, and making such alterations in the arrangements and such new genera as the very enlarged number of species may demand. The difficulty and labour of the task can scarcely be fully estimated, except by persons versed in the intricacies of the subjects, though some notion perhaps may be formed from the fact that the volume, which comprises only the Hymenomycetes, contains specific characters of nearly 2560 species. The number of genera amounts to 65; of these about 28 are either new or sectional divisions of different value raised to the rank of genera. As it is, the genus *Agaricus*, after nine dismemberments, some of which are very extensive, still comprises 980 species. Of the value of the new genera it would be very rash to speak without careful investigation. The whole group is so natural that it is exceedingly difficult to define genera very nicely, though the species associated are evidently allied in a more peculiar degree amongst each other; and the characters assigned will be judged sufficient or insufficient according to the notions which individuals attach to the term genera, which are confessedly artificial assemblages; for genera do not exist in nature. It is at present uncertain whether the other orders of Fungi will be reviewed, as the encouragement to mycological works is so small, that even in the case of an author of such superior qualifications no publisher could be found to undertake the risk. The work is therefore published "sumtibus auctoris,"—a circumstance which we hope will be an inducement, not only to mycologists, to whom it is indispensable, but to botanists not so immediately interested in the subject, to become purchasers. As it was imperative upon the author to bring the book out at as little cost as possible, he has been obliged to curtail the descriptions as far as is consistent with clearness, to give only the most important synonyms, and to forgo a general index. It is painful to find the author after so

many years of labour expressing himself in such terms as the following: "Mycologia enim referatur ad vilia illa et a plerisque neglecta studia quæ nec pecuniam nec honores suis parant cultoribus; sed eo ipso fidos tantum semper habebit, licet paucos, quibus satis erit in naturæ gremio acquiescendo infinitam rerum creatarum varietatem et artificium admirari." Sweden however is not singular in this respect. Little encouragement is given at home to works on Cryptogamic botany, especially on Mycology; and in France, we know from the highest authority, that it is regarded as a very inferior branch of botany. Germany alone appears duly to appreciate its value.

Linnæa, ein Journal für die Botanik, &c. Vol. XII. Part 6. Vol. XIII. Parts 1, 2, 1839.

[Continued from vol. ii. p. 465.]

Contributions to the genus *Mentha*; by A. Rochel.—Supplementary observations on *Papaveraceæ* and *Fumariaceæ*; by Prof. Bernhardi.—On the structure of the Flowers of *Balsamineæ*; by Prof. Bernhardi.—Observations on the Hairs in the Air-tubes of *Limnanthemum* and *Villarsia*; by Drs. Grisebach and Hoffmann.—Monstrosities of Plants; by Schlechtendal.

Vol. XIII. No. I.

Anatomical investigation of the reproductive organs of *Riccia glauca*; by Prof. Unger.—On Brasilian Vetches; by Dr. Vogel.—On the Liverworts, collected by Beyrich in North America; by E. Hampe.—Description of Mount Slavnik and its botanical rarities, particularly *Pedicularis Friederici Augusti*; by M. Tommasini.— A very interesting account of a Botanical Excursion to the mountainous regions between Trieste and Fiume; by the Botanists who accompanied Mr. Forbes in his botanical excursion to the mountains of Ternova, of which an account is given in this work, vol. iii. p. 236. —Description of a new *Pancratium* and *Gilia*; by C. Bouchè.—Remarks on American *Laurocerasi*; by the Editor.—To the memory of Chamisso; by Schlechtendal.

Vol. XIII. No. 2.

On *Jungermannia Porella*, Dick; by Prof. Schwägrichen.—On the origin and development of *Botrytis Bassiana* and another parasitic mould; by Prof. Crivelli.—On a curious monstrosity of *Hordeum Himalayense trifurcatum*; by T. Irmisch.—Supplement to the enumeration of Mexican Ferns, collected by Schiede, Ehrenberg, and

many years of labour expressing himself in such terms as the following: "Mycologia enim referatur ad vilia illa et a plerisque neglecta studia quæ nec pecuniam nec honores suis parant cultoribus; sed eo ipso fidos tantum semper habebit, licet paucos, quibus satis erit in naturæ gremio acquiescendo infinitam rerum creatarum varietatem et artificium admirari." Sweden however is not singular in this respect. Little encouragement is given at home to works on Cryptogamic botany, especially on Mycology; and in France, we know from the highest authority, that it is regarded as a very inferior branch of botany. Germany alone appears duly to appreciate its value.

Linnæa, ein Journal für die Botanik, &c. Vol. XII. Part 6. Vol. XIII. Parts 1, 2, 1839.

[Continued from vol. ii. p. 465.]

Contributions to the genus *Mentha*; by A. Rochel.—Supplementary observations on *Papaveraceæ* and *Fumariaceæ*; by Prof. Bernhardi.—On the structure of the Flowers of *Balsamineæ*; by Prof. Bernhardi.—Observations on the Hairs in the Air-tubes of *Limnanthemum* and *Villarsia*; by Drs. Grisebach and Hoffmann.—Monstrosities of Plants; by Schlechtendal.

Vol. XIII. No. I.

Anatomical investigation of the reproductive organs of *Riccia glauca*; by Prof. Unger.—On Brasilian Vetches; by Dr. Vogel.—On the Liverworts, collected by Beyrich in North America; by E. Hampe.—Description of Mount Slavnik and its botanical rarities, particularly *Pedicularis Friederici Augusti*; by M. Tommasini.— A very interesting account of a Botanical Excursion to the mountainous regions between Trieste and Fiume; by the Botanists who accompanied Mr. Forbes in his botanical excursion to the mountains of Ternova, of which an account is given in this work, vol. iii. p. 236. —Description of a new *Pancratium* and *Gilia*; by C. Bouchè.—Remarks on American *Laurocerasi*; by the Editor.—To the memory of Chamisso; by Schlechtendal.

Vol. XIII. No. 2.

On *Jungermannia Porella*, Dick; by Prof. Schwägrichen.—On the origin and development of *Botrytis Bassiana* and another parasitic mould; by Prof. Crivelli.—On a curious monstrosity of *Hordeum Himalayense trifurcatum*; by T. Irmisch.—Supplement to the enumeration of Mexican Ferns, collected by Schiede, Ehrenberg, and

many years of labour expressing himself in such terms as the following: "Mycologia enim referatur ad vilia illa et a plerisque neglecta studia quæ nec pecuniam nec honores suis parant cultoribus; sed eo ipso fidos tantum semper habebit, licet paucos, quibus satis erit in naturæ gremio acquiescendo infinitam rerum creatarum varietatem et artificium admirari." Sweden however is not singular in this respect. Little encouragement is given at home to works on Cryptogamic botany, especially on Mycology; and in France, we know from the highest authority, that it is regarded as a very inferior branch of botany. Germany alone appears duly to appreciate its value.

Linnæa, ein Journal für die Botanik, &c. Vol. XII. Part 6. Vol. XIII. Parts 1, 2, 1839.

[Continued from vol. ii. p. 465.]

Contributions to the genus *Mentha*; by A. Rochel.—Supplementary observations on *Papaveraceæ* and *Fumariaceæ*; by Prof. Bernhardi.—On the structure of the Flowers of *Balsamineæ*; by Prof. Bernhardi.—Observations on the Hairs in the Air-tubes of *Limnanthemum* and *Villarsia*; by Drs. Grisebach and Hoffmann.—Monstrosities of Plants; by Schlechtendal.

Vol. XIII. No. I.

Anatomical investigation of the reproductive organs of *Riccia glauca*; by Prof. Unger.—On Brasilian Vetches; by Dr. Vogel.—On the Liverworts, collected by Beyrich in North America; by E. Hampe.—Description of Mount Slavnik and its botanical rarities, particularly *Pedicularis Friederici Augusti*; by M. Tommasini.— A very interesting account of a Botanical Excursion to the mountainous regions between Trieste and Fiume; by the Botanists who accompanied Mr. Forbes in his botanical excursion to the mountains of Ternova, of which an account is given in this work, vol. iii. p. 236. —Description of a new *Pancratium* and *Gilia*; by C. Bouchè.—Remarks on American *Laurocerasi*; by the Editor.—To the memory of Chamisso; by Schlechtendal.

Vol. XIII. No. 2.

On *Jungermannia Porella*, Dick; by Prof. Schwägrichen.—On the origin and development of *Botrytis Bassiana* and another parasitic mould; by Prof. Crivelli.—On a curious monstrosity of *Hordeum Himalayense trifurcatum*; by T. Irmisch.—Supplement to the enumeration of Mexican Ferns, collected by Schiede, Ehrenberg, and

many years of labour expressing himself in such terms as the following: "Mycologia enim referatur ad vilia illa et a plerisque neglecta studia quæ nec pecuniam nec honores suis parant cultoribus; sed eo ipso fidos tantum semper habebit, licet paucos, quibus satis erit in naturæ gremio acquiescendo infinitam rerum creatarum varietatem et artificium admirari." Sweden however is not singular in this respect. Little encouragement is given at home to works on Cryptogamic botany, especially on Mycology; and in France, we know from the highest authority, that it is regarded as a very inferior branch of botany. Germany alone appears duly to appreciate its value.

Linnæa, ein Journal für die Botanik, &c. Vol. XII. Part 6. Vol. XIII. Parts 1, 2, 1839.

[Continued from vol. ii. p. 465.]

Contributions to the genus *Mentha*; by A. Rochel.—Supplementary observations on *Papaveraceæ* and *Fumariaceæ*; by Prof. Bernhardi.—On the structure of the Flowers of *Balsamineæ*; by Prof. Bernhardi.—Observations on the Hairs in the Air-tubes of *Limnanthemum* and *Villarsia*; by Drs. Grisebach and Hoffmann.—Monstrosities of Plants; by Schlechtendal.

Vol. XIII. No. I.

Anatomical investigation of the reproductive organs of *Riccia glauca*; by Prof. Unger.—On Brasilian Vetches; by Dr. Vogel.—On the Liverworts, collected by Beyrich in North America; by E. Hampe.—Description of Mount Slavnik and its botanical rarities, particularly *Pedicularis Friederici Augusti*; by M. Tommasini.— A very interesting account of a Botanical Excursion to the mountainous regions between Trieste and Fiume; by the Botanists who accompanied Mr. Forbes in his botanical excursion to the mountains of Ternova, of which an account is given in this work, vol. iii. p. 236. —Description of a new *Pancratium* and *Gilia*; by C. Bouchè.—Remarks on American *Laurocerasi*; by the Editor.—To the memory of Chamisso; by Schlechtendal.

Vol. XIII. No. 2.

On *Jungermannia Porella*, Dick; by Prof. Schwägrichen.—On the origin and development of *Botrytis Bassiana* and another parasitic mould; by Prof. Crivelli.—On a curious monstrosity of *Hordeum Himalayense trifurcatum*; by T. Irmisch.—Supplement to the enumeration of Mexican Ferns, collected by Schiede, Ehrenberg, and